

THE ADVOCATE AND NEWS

Devoted to the Best Interests of the Home, the Shop and the Farm

Tenth Year, No. 37.

OFFICIAL STATE
PAPER, \$1 YEAR.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 14, 1898.



EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Twenty-second Comes Home.

The Boys Are Disappointed Because
They Could Not Fight and Glad to
Get Home Rather Than Do
Garrison Duty.

THE HEALTH OF ALL GOOD.

The Twenty-second Kansas volunteers arrived at Leavenworth last Sunday afternoon. They were greeted by brass bands and thousands of enthusiastic citizens who patiently waited hours and hours for their arrival. The boys came in good condition. Only about a dozen of them were on the sick list and these were cared for in a special Pullman palace car provided for their benefit.

The regimental Morro castle, the guard house, required another car. The American soldier in camp with no serious work ahead and no prospect of it, is a mischievous fellow. He enjoys life to the extent of his ability. He succeeds just as he succeeds when he is drawn into the more serious business of war. The guard house is never a lonesome place and the car utilized for this purpose was no exception.

The regiment traveled in four sections. The first train was in command of Colonel Lindsey, the second had Maj. Chase Doster for its commander, and the others were commanded by Captain Lester and Major Harvey respectively. They left Camp Meade at Middletown, Pa., Friday afternoon and came by way of Pittsburg, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City.

The big crowd at the Leavenworth union depot cheered the boys vigorously as they rolled in. Hardly a boy in the regiment was without some anxious friend or relative who was watching for him. The crowd wanted hardtack. The soldiers wanted the good old white bread of which they had a faint recollection. Both got what they wanted. The Leavenworth committee distributed bread, meat and coffee, and the boys ate as if it had been weeks since they had had such a chance.

The first thing impressed on the citizen's mind is that the boys are glad to get out of the service. To the credit of this regiment it should be said that the commissioned officers have had due respect for the boys' feelings in this matter.

The sentiment of the boys is well shown by a statement made by Private Roland H. Parks to an Advocate and News man. He said: "The boys were anxious to get to the front. They might have been more anxious to get back if they had gotten there, but that they wanted to see service admits of no doubt. After they found that no such opportunity as they had expected was in store for them then they were anxious to get home. Garrison duty and camp life without any prospect of fighting was not suited to their tastes. I doubt if 200 men could be found in this whole regiment of more than 1,300 men who would stay in the service if they could. We have had a good time, but have had to exercise our native ability as Kansans to hold our own. At times the rations were not what they should be. In that case we would rustle. We Norton 'Babies' never took a back seat in that sort of business. If there was anything anywhere that we could get our hands on it was ours. I am glad I

Public Ownership and Direct Legislation Would Prevent This.

The following is clipped from the Greenfield, Mass., Gazette and Courier, the chief newspaper in its county and strongly Republican in politics, and is part of an editorial headed "The Crime of Montauk Point":

"However readily excuses may be manufactured to cover the outrages upon our soldiers at the hands of a weak and inefficient War Department while they were in Cuba, they cannot be devised to palliate the crime of neglect and maltreatment on Long Island. There was ample time, but the transports were swifter on the sea than the wheels of the government at Washington, and the boys were ahead of proper provisions for their comfort and sustenance. There was material enough in the land to give them comfortable tentage and hospital shelter, but there was blundering incapacity to lay hands upon it. There were means enough to transport all that was wanted, straw and hay for cots, boards for tent floors, and other material to protect sick and debilitated men from dampness and chill, but there was a wicked contract with the Long Island Railroad Company, excluding the use of other carriers, and they cry out for themselves to demand that the source of the sacrificial neglect shall be made known and the rebuke administered where it is richly deserved."



SANFORD B. DOLE.

According to advices from Washington it is probable that Sanford B. Dole will be the first governor of our new territory of Hawaii. He has been president of the Hawaiian republic since its proclamation. Sanford Ballard Dole was born in Honolulu in 1844. His father and mother were missionaries to the island.

went in. The experience is valuable. If I were to do over again I would enlist but I have had enough now."

A whole car full of privates and non-commissioned officers listened and all agreed that Parks had summed up the situation about right.

Chaplain Biddison said that he was proud of the regiment although the boys were inclined to be rather more worldly than he would like to have them be. He said that a better-hearted lot of men never lived and that he was glad that he had been with the regiment.

The boys were having all kinds of a good time. Few showed any evidence of dissipation. All were trying to take life easy. A typical car was that in charge of Sergeant Fred Robertson, of Company G. None had slept Saturday night.

Story telling, sham fights and singing occupied the time. The boys had a continuous entertainment going, but it could be dropped or taken up at any stage of the game without marring its pleasing effects in the least. All of the boys were sober but Sergeant Robertson had plenty of trouble in quieting them so that the few who wanted to might stand some show of sleeping.

Major Harvey showed up looking well and hearty. He left his wife in the East. She is visiting in New York. He was asked for a statement relative to the Duncan case, and he exhibited no hesitancy about talking of it.

"Surgeon Duncan will never suffer on account of the grave desecrating case," he said. "At first sentiment was very

(Continued on page 13.)

War Investigation Ordered.

The Demand for an Inquiry into His
Management of the War Cannot
Longer be Ignored.

McKINLEY NAMES COMMISSION

A dispatch from Washington says: "The President has decided to appoint a commission to investigate the War department. Major General Schofield and ex-Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia, have been asked to accept places upon the commission."

It can be definitely stated that the President has urged the following-named gentlemen, among others, to accept places on the committee requested by Secretary Alger to investigate the conduct of the war: Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, Gen. John B. Gordon, Gen. Greenville M. Dodge, President D. C. Gilman, Gen. Chas. F. Manderson, Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Daniel S. Lamont, Dr. W. W. Keess, Col. James A. Sexton.

The message which President McKinley addressed to each of these follows:

"Will you render the country a great service by accepting my appointment as a member of the committee to examine into the conduct of the commissary, quartermaster and medical bureaus of the War department during the war and into the extent, causes and treatment of sickness in the field and in the camps? It is my desire that the full and exact truth shall be ascertained and made known. I cannot too strongly impress upon you my earnest wish that this committee shall be of such high character as will command the complete confidence of the country, and I trust you will consent to serve."

(Signed.) "WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

So far General Gordon and General Manderson have declined.

Camp Wikoff Breaking Up.

New York, September 13.—A dispatch to the Press from Camp Wikoff says:

Under peremptory orders from General Miles preparations are being made to break up this camp at once by sending home all the soldiers here. This is entirely contrary to what has been the understanding of the officers in command. General Shafter said last week that 6,000 or 7,000 men would be kept here, at least until October, and this was supposed to have been the order of Secretary Alger. An officer said to-day that when General Miles' order came a telegram was sent to him saying that his order was contrary to that of Secretary Alger and Miles replied: "Never mind what Alger says, I am in command now."

That, of course, settled it, so far as the officers here are concerned, and unless General Miles' orders are countermanded, next week will see the practical end of Camp Wikoff.

General Bates said: "My orders are to send the troops away as fast as transportation can be arranged."

When asked if these orders did not conflict with those of Secretary Alger he simply said: "They are new orders."

In pursuance of this plan the detention hospital is being abandoned. All the men in this hospital fit to travel are being sent to New York on the Shin-

(Continued on page 13.)